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CIRCULATION DURING JANUARY.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of January, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Total
1.....	121,170	117,900
2.....	113,910	119,130
3.....	115,550	114,390
4.....	119,230	115,110
5.....	114,400	116,510
6.....	114,700	114,870
7.....	115,750	115,940
8.....	114,520	117,310
9.....	115,670	119,010
10.....	117,130	115,700
11.....	118,440	114,970
12.....	115,980	114,850
13.....	114,520	114,750
14.....	115,750	114,990
15.....	115,120	115,990
16.....	114,320	115,990

Total for the month.....3,598,340

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....85,005

Net number distributed.....3,513,335

Average daily distribution.....113,269

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 7.11 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

GAVEL RULE IN ILLINOIS.

With the disappearance of Lieutenant Governor Northcott's gavel, used by that ruthless factionist in his official capacity as presiding officer of the Illinois State Senate, a potent weapon for defeating the will of the majority passed, at least temporarily, from the ken of the legislative body to those humiliation it had so overwhelmingly contributed.

The gavel disappeared too late, however. The gag rule necessary in the carrying out of Northcott's factional schemes had prevailed successfully the preceding day. Thanks to the gavel, the Lieutenant Governor of Illinois had "smashed" into helplessness all who opposed his own faction in control of the Republican machine. On Wednesday, following a stormy Tuesday, a blackboard eraser was sufficient for the Senate's presiding officer, inasmuch as the only business before the body was the introduction of new bills.

But the example set by Northcott was so tempting, owing to the eminent success of his methods, that Speaker Miller of the Illinois House of Representatives instantly succumbed to its evil influence. Wednesday's scenes in the lower branch of the Illinois Legislature were disgraceful. Rules of parliamentary procedure were repeatedly violated by the Speaker, the gavel emphasizing his defiance. A demand for a roll call on a vote which had been incorrectly announced by the Speaker was denied, despite the fact that it was made by ten times the constitutional number required. A minority report of the House Committee on Rules, obnoxious to the Speaker, was suppressed by a strenuous use of the gavel in opposition to the majority will. Wednesday was a great day for Speaker Miller of the Illinois House, just as Tuesday had been a great day for President Northcott of the Illinois Senate.

The great State of Illinois is apparently in the hands of petty political tricksters utterly without regard for the dignity and fair repute of the American Commonwealth whose interests they are supposed to serve. The factional fights of the Republican organization present the State in a most unfavorable light to the country at large. Less "gavel rule," less selfish striving for factional advantage, a more effective performance of sworn duty, are in order if Illinois Republicans hope to justify their dominance in State affairs.

CAPITAL REMOVAL MOVEMENT.

As is plainly set forth in the interviews with members of the General Assembly on the proposition for a removal of the State capital to St. Louis, there are many convincing arguments in favor of such a change.

For the convenience of legislators in traveling to and from their place of public duty, St. Louis as the capital of Missouri would be far preferable to Jefferson City. The hotel accommodations obtainable in this city would insure the comfort and health of legislators during their term of service. The General Assembly of Missouri would be in closer and more complete touch with the outside world. The administration of the State's affairs could be more effectively conducted from the chief city of the State.

St. Louis would appreciate the honor of being chosen as the capital of Missouri, and there would be some advantage to its citizens in the fact of the various State departments being thereby made more easily accessible. But it is not apparent that the benefits accruing from the proposed change are of such importance as would justify this city in paying a bonus of one million dollars. The plain truth is that the establishment of the capital in St. Louis would be more advantageous to the people of the State at large than to those of the city. If it should be decided to locate the capital here, the compliment of the decision would be properly recognized. If such a choice is not made, the consequence to St. Louis is not of such moment as would be the case in a smaller city or town whose development might depend largely upon such an addition to its importance.

This is a candid statement of the case, made in

a spirit of the friendliest appreciation of the honor now proposed. It would be more to the advantage of St. Louis to expend an additional \$1,000,000 in municipal improvements than for capital purposes. The proposition must of necessity be contemplated from a purely business point of view. Thus considered, the specified cost of becoming the State capital does not seem to be justified by a corresponding benefit. In reaching this conclusion there is no spirit of depreciation of the distinction involved in the proposition now being considered by the General Assembly. St. Louis would value that distinction as highly as would any other city or town in Missouri.

TIME NEAR FOR A SHOW-DOWN.

In the three weeks still remaining for the transaction of the important business awaiting its action the closing session of the Fifty-seventh Congress confronts a task of such magnitude that there is little reason to hope for a creditable performance.

Among the duties to be discharged, if the Republican majority purposes to present anything like a satisfactory record to the voters of the country, are the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty and the enactment of antitrust laws that shall be something more than an attempt to fool the people with bunko legislation intended to be ineffective.

The fulfillment of our pledge of fair dealing toward Cuba is avoided by Republicans because of a fear of reciprocity as a menace to the inviolability of the Dingley tariff schedules and, further, because certain trust influences forbid. It is under trust orders, indeed, that all progress towards reciprocity is opposed by the Republican leaders in Congress. Mark Hanna's "stand-pat" policy will prevail for the service of the trusts.

Similarly determined not to attack directly the monopolies enjoyed by the trusts, the Republican majority will see to it that no antitrust law which promises to restrain the evil operations of the big combines is enacted during the session now drawing to a close. This fact has become apparent in the character of the make-believe antitrust bills introduced in sight which contains promise of trust restriction. There are no indications that such legislation will be attempted.

The people of this country should now begin to perceive that the Republican majority in Congress serves the trusts only. This truth will become quite plain by March 4 next. The Republicans have been playing a bluffing game since December 1, but the time is now near when a "show-down" becomes imperative. The force of the revelation should have a bearing upon the fortunes of Republicanism in 1904.

A MONKEY MIME.

"Barrington" reads not unlike a chapter of Balzac's great novel of crime—except for one thing. Balzac's ugly heroes didn't take such infinite pains to entangle themselves. Barrington might be a Balzac creation demoralized by Fielding, for instance. And again he has certain Goldsmithian touches.

Instantly he recalled Bulwer's deceptive lover, but the coarse-fibered person has no more of Melnotte in him than he has of Goethe. Barrington's real approach to a literary prototype is to Kipling's Bandolero; he is a veritable monkey, initiator and mime, with all the monkey-fascination for a looking-glass.

Give him a hand-mirror and the odds are that he could while away the hours behind the cage-bars pleasantly enough, and how realistically. What precious airs he would give himself before an average Zoo audience.

Exteriorly and essentially he is a monkey, whether he be the deep-dyed criminal, jail-bird and bigamist or not; and as a monkey lord he illustrates better than anything else the extent and depth to which the English imitative snobocracy has seized upon the cab-driver classes. Judge Daniel O'Connell Tracy twisted one variety of lion's tail pretty tight. Under the circumstances the lion may be thankful that he didn't snap it off entirely.

REBUKING THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Hanna, in his official capacity as chairman of the Republican National Committee, has exerted his fullest influence to bring about the election of Adlai Stevenson as United States Senator from Delaware.

President Roosevelt recently appointed one William M. Byrne to be United States District Attorney of Delaware. Byrne is one of Adlai's lieutenants. He resigned from the position to which he has just been reappointed in order to make the race for Congress against Congressman Bark, who had incurred the enmity of Adlai by refusing to assist the latter to the senatorship. Byrne was defeated, thereby finding himself out of a job.

His reappointment by the President is taken as meaning that Adlai is backed by the administration. Mr. Roosevelt's mistake was plainly perceived by his best friends and he was urged to withdraw the appointment. This he refused to do, and now the Senate Judiciary Committee has decided to recommend against the confirmation of Byrne because of his objectionable connection with Delaware politics.

The rejection of Byrne's name for the office to which he has been appointed by the President will be a stinging rebuke to Mr. Roosevelt, but it is a rebuke which the President deserves and which he made imperative. The Senate has the right to express its condemnation of the President's action in the most effective and convincing manner possible.

REFORM POLITICS.

Through its official bulletin the Civic Improvement League of St. Louis notifies its members that, while the association is not actively in politics, as municipal politics go, they must participate in the next election by helping the nomination of proper candidates for legislative offices. The League is not in party politics, but it is prominent in the reform movement and therefore is bound to insist upon and aid in the election of good men.

This is an excellent platform which the League presents—good-government tickets by both parties. Members are instructed to work individually for the nomination of trustworthy, able men; failing to obtain such recognition from either party, they are urged to promote the interests of the candidate nominated by the opposing party, provided, of course, this candidate is better. What the League demands are officials who may be depended upon to act for the advancement and betterment of St. Louis.

The keynote of the spring campaign is struck in this demand. Six new members of the City Council and twenty-eight new members of the House of Delegates will be elected this spring. The vacancies in the City Council constitute the minority in the upper house, but, if impressions be fair, the majority should have the support of at least two more thoroughly reliable men. Consequently the City Council would be strengthened by the election of at least two more men of the good-government type. In order to succeed in realizing the requirement it is better to elect six men of the desired character, and thus give St. Louis superlatively the best City Council it ever has had.

The House of Delegates consists of twenty-eight members. There will be that many vacancies in April. Nineteen members comprise a working majority under conditions of corruption, when prospect of personal profit holds the combine intact. But the reform element cannot be satisfied with the election of only nineteen good-government men in the lower

house. Corruptionists have dominated the House so long that, for a happy change, St. Louis needs in that branch of the Assembly a reform representation of twenty-eight; unity being not too large a majority.

Theoretically, the League takes a negative attitude in party politics; practically, its position will be powerful positive, for, if its position will be powerful support, will be assertive and effective in harmonious action. The League now relies upon its moral influence. It comes into the open, with a patriotic platform and fair but earnest methods, and claims that each party must nominate good men or call down opposition and run the risk of defeat.

The spirit of the New St. Louis, of a nobler and more prosperous and more beautiful city, takes practical form in the demand for reputable men in public office. In showing fight for this principle the Civic Improvement League arrives in a sphere of great usefulness and lays the foundation to make of itself a potentiality in municipal affairs. It declares that both parties must nominate the right kind of men for the Municipal Assembly; that the party which fails to do so will be opposed. The entrance of the League on this platform, making the issue "good men as the requisite for good government," is a public benefit.

Doctor Edward Everett Hale, properly honored by Boston as a great and good man, strenuously opposes the American sentiment in favor of an increase of the American navy. Has the venerable divine forgotten how earnestly Boston appealed for naval protection in 1898, when bombardment by a Spanish fleet was feared? A sufficient number of formidable American ships are good things to have around, and Boston keenly realized this truth less than five years ago.

Frank James develops the point that the Younger boys would almost certainly have been Union men but for the killing of their father, a strong Unionist, in a raid of Kansas "Red-legs." This is one of the many unwritten instances of tragic and strange romance along the border in Civil War times. Can novelists, poets and dramatists say that America has not the material for a powerful literature?

Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable F. Seymour Barrington of his Majesty's Horse, late of London and Philadelphia, is a guest at the St. Louis Workhouse, having accepted an invitation from Judge Daniel O'Connell Tracy, who represents the State of Missouri in the Second District Police Court. "The Honorable" specialty seems to be the annexation of American coin by marriage.

With the completed organization of the International Mercantile Marine Company, of which Clement A. Griscom is president, the trust octopus naturally finds a congenial home on the high seas. It won't be long until his tentacles encircle the Capitol building in Washington, however, and make a desperate effort to drag the ship-subsidy bill through Congress.

RECENT COMM ENT.

Poetry in Missouri.

Champ Clark in Christian Evangelist.
Recently Professor J. S. Snoddy has placed the public under obligations to him by compiling his "Little Book of Missouri Verse." In the preface to this modestly stated work, "Missouri has never had a great poet." This may be true.

When the great Missouri poet does arise, however, he will find rich material abundant in his hand and will not be forced to draw largely on his imagination. There are inexhaustible mines of literature unworked all about us. In the achievements of the past, there is the stuff out of which to construct hundreds of thrilling novels, scores of dazzling dramas and dozens of heroic poems.

I am a plain, blunt man, without poetic genius; but if I were a poet, I would immortalize the oculatory performance of that Missouri Governor—handsome as Apollo—where—who planted a resounding kiss upon the ruby lips of astonished Bessie, the divine songstress. It would make a fit companion piece for Alexander Pope's "Rape of the Lock."

Outlook for Navy Legislation.

The true policy of the country demands that the work of increasing our navy should be done, and the House seems ready to respond thereto by recent proof of the necessity of a large number of ships, and, consequently, of a greatly increased complement of men.

Senator Hale, the Senate's authority on naval affairs, alone apparently stands in the way. He holds that a large navy is temptation to war. Without disputing the contention, Mr. Roosevelt's mistake was plainly perceived by his best friends and he was urged to withdraw the appointment. This he refused to do, and now the Senate Judiciary Committee has decided to recommend against the confirmation of Byrne because of his objectionable connection with Delaware politics.

Journalism in Oklahoma.

Chalcoo Farmer and Stock Grower.
With sorrow we note that the editor of the Red Man and Helper has had another attack of editorial jama. No one need be particularly alarmed at this announcement. These attacks come too often to provoke any other sentiment than pity. They are the sign of senility.

Our sorrow is caused by the knowledge that we seem to be responsible for so many of these spasms of imbecility—as spasms that warp the judgment, obscure good sense and drive the moral concepts into ways most devious. When attacked by a spasm the editor loses all sense of justice, of Christian charity, of kindly toleration. He cannot see straight. His brain, consumed by myriads of illegical wigwags, wobbles and rolls about as aimlessly as a sea-sick tumble-bug. His conscience glooms grievously, retires to its lair and gives birth to a litter of as foul offspring as ever dropped from the womb of sin.

A Little Love Story.

February Smart Set.
A dreamer and a man of action loved a woman. The dreamer said: "I shall write verses in her praise; they will touch her vanity, and she will love me for them." But the man of action said: "How old-fashioned! I shall corner the stock market, and that will bring her."

So the dreamer wrote verses, and he induced a friend of his, who ran a 10-cent magazine, to print them. And the man of action cornered something or other, and became a millionaire.

In the meantime, the girl married a man who inherited his money, and lived happy ever after.

But the dreamer was so proud of his verses that he didn't care, and the man of action was so busy that he didn't care.

The only one to suffer was the man she married.

Wouldn't Take the Medicine.

O. K. Davis in February Everybody's.
General Wheaton demands a condition of bravery that many men will say is not essential. There was a discussion in his mess one evening after dinner which turned up on the Philippines and their fighting qualities. Lines were drawn pretty sharply, and the discussion took on a rather earnest tone, arguments being made with considerable emphasis. At last one of those present, in an effort to modify the General's asperity, said:

"Well, General, you will at least admit that the Philippines are brave."

The General jumped to his feet and pounded the table with his fist.

"Brave!" he exclaimed. "Brave! They're hounds! They're hounds! They won't stand up to be shot!"

Having Fun With Judge Adams.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

A St. Louis mail robber is up against it. He is sentenced to life imprisonment on one count and twenty years longer on another. How happy he must be that there were no more counts against him.

KOCIAN, GEYER AND SPINDLER:
SYMPHONY POPULAR CONCERT

When Kocian appears to-morrow evening he will not be the whole show, though he is one of the most attractive of the violin soloists who have visited St. Louis. Nor will he be the whole show when Miss Geyer is added to Kocian, Mr. Spindler, the accompanist, is to be considered. There are in St. Louis perhaps a hundred piano students and players to one violinist. Counting also the singers who depend constantly on piano accompaniment it is a question whether Mr. Spindler will not have the largest share of attention at Saturday's concert from those who have to do with music practically. He is that rare and much sought treasure, a perfect accompanist. At the Symphony concert which introduced Kocian, Spindler's work drew comment which was heartiest almost affectionate. Nine times out of ten, piano parts attending vocal or violin solos are either too emphatic or too dull. Spindler carried his playing along with the most delicate grace, restraint and sympathy. He developed Kocian's fiddle; he did not hamper the player or disturb the listener. The piano music blended with the violin themes as one part of a good orchestra blends with another. If all piano players could so learn the art vocalists would bless the new era and all chamber music would include a piano support.

If you don't believe that simple old songs get closer to the hearts of people than more ambitious music, you ought to have heard a Choral-Symphony audience go wild at the Odeon last night when Mrs. Holman Hinchcliffe sang "Genevieve, Sweet Genevieve," as an encore. The house rang with applause. She sang again with applause. It was the popular hit of the evening.

And this Mrs. Holman Hinchcliffe had already developed into a prime favorite. She sang something you ever heard before under Mr. Ernst's leadership. She sang here years ago in vaudeville, at Colonel Hopkins's theater and out at Forest Park Highlands, but she's headed now for grand opera, via the high-class concert route, she tells me. She has a voice so deep as to be almost a baritone, and its notes are as sonorous as those of a "cello. Last night she sang the recitative from Handel's "Lemelo," and for an encore immediately after, Hawley's "Ab, Tibia a Dream." In the first half of the programme. Then, as the third number of the second half, she sang Allister's "Unto Thy Heart," with an exquisite cello obligato by Mr. P. G. Anton. It was following this that "Genevieve," the number being given with admirable spirit. The concert throughout was emphatically what the programme contained—a popular concert that made good its claim to the title by winning instant favor with its hearers. Mr. Ernst should be well content with its success.

The last composition was dramatically interpreted by the Symphony Orchestra, its every mood and change of spirit being finely brought out. Next to this I should rank the orchestra's rendition of Beethoven's "Minuet," as most deserving of praise for high craftsmanship, slight and dainty as is this bit of melody. The two Strauss numbers, the "Die Fledermaus" overture and the "Roses of the South" waltz proved very popular with the audience. The programme closed with the overture and selections from Nicola's "Merry Wives of Windsor," by the orchestra; this number being given with admirable spirit. The concert throughout was emphatically what the programme contained—a popular concert that made good its claim to the title by winning instant favor with its hearers. Mr. Ernst should be well content with its success.

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Chrysalis," by Melville, first introduced in St. Louis by Wolfe band, and Mr. Ernst's orchestra interpretation of List's delicate symphonic poem, "Les Frenouilles." Mr. Wouters won the house completely, and by the way, St. Louis should be proud of this loyal musician. Only recently he has received most flattering offers from Theodore Thomas in Chicago and from Walter Damrosch in New York, but has chosen to remain with Mr. Ernst in St. Louis, at least until after the World's Fair—and, let us hope, indefinitely beyond that period. He is a thorough artist.

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Chrysalis," by Melville, first introduced in St. Louis by Wolfe band, and Mr. Ernst's orchestra interpretation of List's delicate symphonic poem, "Les Frenouilles." Mr. Wouters won the house completely, and by the way, St. Louis should be proud of this loyal musician. Only recently he has received most flattering offers from Theodore Thomas in Chicago and from Walter Damrosch in New York, but has chosen to remain with Mr. Ernst in St. Louis, at least until after the World's Fair—and, let us hope, indefinitely beyond that period. He is a thorough artist.

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